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in 1886. The plate which illustrates the gyrus in the two hemispheres is, so far as we can judge, open to the criticism that too little of this gyrus is allowed to the "convolution of Broca" on the right hemisphere, and that the sulcus designated as the *ramus anterior ascendens fissuræ Sylvii* is in both hemispheres the *sulcus diagonalis operculi* of Eberstaller and corresponding with a sulcus distinctly figured in Broca's schema as lying between the *sulcus præcentralis inferior* and the *ramus anterior ascendens fissuræ Sylvii*.

Commentary upon Fissural Diagrams. Prof. B. G. WILDER. Read before the American Neurological Association, June 6, 1890.

The two diagrams given—a lateral and mesal view of a left hemisphere—are substantially copies of those given by the same author in a previous article. They are based on 100 hemispheres: 65 adults and 35 foetal or young. The majority of the lines indicating fissures are unbranched and without angular contortions. The width of these lines is taken to indicate the depth and constancy of the fissures. The diagrams differ from those of Ecker in several points, one being the introduction of some fissural names not given by Ecker. (Diagrams of the fissures may be used for several purposes, and if the purpose be that of a guide to the sculpturing of the hemispherical surface, it is a question whether much suggestiveness is not lost by extreme schematization, as in the present case. REV.)

Sehspähre und Augenbewegungen. HERMANN MUNK. Sitzber. d. Königl. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissen. zu Berlin. III. Jan. 16, 1890.

This paper discusses the bearing of the observation that movements of the eyes follow electrical stimulation of the cortex in the visual area, and in this connection the author introduces the results of some experiments which he has made in collaboration with Dr. Obregia. Schäfer and others, as well as Munk, have found these movements on stimulation of the occipital cortex, and Schäfer has pointed out that their direction and character depend on the place at which the stimulus is applied. (See review in this JOURNAL, Vol. II, p. 146.) In these results Munk finds a corroboration of his views concerning the ideal projection of the retina on the occipital cortex. He objects, however, to Schäfer's idea that these movements are in response to visual perceptions and is at some pains to show that they are cortical reflexes in response to simple light sensations. It becomes further clear that the path of the motor impulses from the cortex to the primary centres lies in the bundle of radiating fibres which also conveys the fibres for the sensory impulses, and is not mediated through some other distinctively motor centre in the cortex. This is a result of considerable significance, towards which some of Schäfer's recent work also pointed. It leaves at the same time the relations of the special motor centres, from which by stimulation movements of the eyes can be obtained, quite unexplained. The prime importance of this work lies, however, in the emphasis which it gives to the two-fold function, motor and sensory, of this portion of the cortex and the suggested possibility of determining to which group of cortical elements the respective functions belong.

Ueber Augenbewegungen auf Sehspährenreizung. Dr. ALEXANDER OBREGIA. Archiv f. Anatomie und Physiologie. Physiol. Abthl., 3 u. 4 Heft. June, 1890.

This is the full account of the research on which Munk draws for his new facts in the paper just noticed. The author gives in detail the peculiarities of the method of operating, and lays special stress on the fact that the dogs were not anæsthetized when the cortex was being stimulated, although they were anæsthetized for operation. The reac-

tions for the various portions of the occipital cortex are given in full. The indirect nature of the reaction following the stimulus is indicated by the influence of the position of the *tapetum* within the eye. This is as a rule eccentric and lies, in the dog, in the dorso-lateral quadrant of the retina. As a consequence of its position the movements of the eye in order to fixate objects below would be less than that required to fixate those above. Indeed the author seems to have been able to predict any unusual position of the *tapetum* from the degree of the various movements observed during the experiment. It would seem a fair inference from this that the elements stimulated by the electrical current were the same as those stimulated by the impulses from the retina. Since, at the same time, stimulation of the white matter, the occipital cortex having been cut away, produces similar movements, it would appear that the co-ordinating apparatus was sub-cortical.

Zur Frage der Localization der Grosshirnfunctionen. W. WUNDT. Philos. Studien. B. VI. H. I. 1890.

When reviewing a paper by Munk on the cortical localization of vision (this JOURNAL, Vol. II, p. 627) some statement was made of the criticism there contained of Wundt's position on this subject. The above heading is that of a paper in which Wundt makes reply to Munk's strictures. It is concerned mainly with the demonstration that Munk's conception of cortical localization is unclear because he confuses the localization of elementary functions, (*e. g.* color perception, which is in accord with the new nerve-physiology) with the localization of complex intellectual activities, (*e. g.* memory pictures, which is of a piece with the old phrenology.) Wundt further goes on to show that with the doctrine of the specific energies of nerves Munk's results have little or nothing to do, and thus aims to re-establish himself in his old position. The article is referred to here mainly for what general criticism it contains of the doctrine of strict cortical localization and because it gives Wundt's present views on the subject in a somewhat connected form.

Ueber Rindenblindheit. D. FÖRSTER in Breslau. Von Gräfe's Archiv f. Ophthalmologie, B. XXXVI, Abt. 1, Leipzig, 1890.

The author describes the case of a man who being 44 years of age, in 1884, suddenly, without other disturbance, developed a double hemianopsia involving completely the right halves of both visual fields. The vertical line bounding the defective region, instead of passing directly through the fixation point went 1° to 2° to the right of it. The acuteness of vision was at first decreased, but in five months returned to the normal. The patient was able to attend to his business which was that of a post-office official. Somewhat less than five years later the vision of the patient became further impaired while he was on a walking trip during his vacation. This new attack took some three days to fully develop. After it he was apparently completely blind. Six weeks subsequent to the last attack Förster saw him and found that he had a very small region in the central part of each retina which still functionated, a visual field which could be imitated by looking through a tube 81 mm. long the further end of which was closed by a diaphragm having in it an opening 1 mm. in diameter. With this he could read fine type, distinguish objects by their shape, if they were small, but could not distinguish colors. Further than this his conception of the relation of objects in space to one another and to himself was very seriously impaired and he was incapable of profiting by experience in supplying himself with new data on such points. Förster diagnosed the case as a thrombosis of the principal arteries supplying the visual area of the occipital cortex. A study of the mental defects in this case showed that while the patient had no difficulty in describing in visual terms